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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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10 TACUMA MWANZA,

11 Plaintiff,

Case No. 2:11-CV-00471-KJD-CWH

12 v.

ORDER

13 NAPHCARE, INC., *et al.*,

14 Defendants.

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17 Before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss (#18) of Defendants Patricia Oliver (“Oliver”) and
18 Cornelius Henderson (“Henderson”). Plaintiff filed an Opposition (#23) and Defendants Oliver and
19 Henderson (collectively “Defendants”) filed a Reply (#25).

20 Also before the Court is Plaintiff’s Motion to Amend Response to Motion to Dismiss (#30)
21 and Defendants’ Opposition to the Motion to Amend (#31).

22 **I. Background**

23 Plaintiff alleges that on February 10, 2010, five boils appeared under his right armpit where
24 he had previously been treated for boils related to a spider bite a few months before. (Complaint at
25 3.) Plaintiff alleges that Oliver refused to give him pain medication and treatment and told him to
26 submit a third medical kite for the condition. He claims that Oliver returned his medical kite on

1 February 15, 2011, and told him that he was required to pay an \$8.00 fee to be seen by the medical
2 professionals. (Id. at 4.) Plaintiff also alleges that on February 16, 2011 he submitted another kite
3 requesting a yearly medical checkup. According to Plaintiff, the next day, this kite was returned by
4 Henderson, who instructed him on how to care for his injury, but did not treat him for the condition.
5 Plaintiff alleges that he is still suffering from the medical condition.

6 Plaintiff filed his original complaint on March 29, 2011 and filed an Amended Complaint
7 (#8) on April 26, 2011. The Amended Complaint alleges violation of Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment
8 Rights and that Defendants were deliberately indifferent and negligent when they failed to provide
9 medical care between February 10 and February 17, 2011.

10 II. Discussion

11 A. Legal Standard

12 "To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted
13 as true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. 1937,
14 1949 (2009) (citing Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). Plausibility, in the
15 context of a motion to dismiss, means that the plaintiff has pleaded facts which allow "the court to
16 draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." Id. The Iqbal
17 evaluation illustrates a two prong analysis. First, the Court identifies "the allegations in the
18 complaint that are not entitled to the assumption of truth," that is, those allegations which are legal
19 conclusions, bare assertions, or merely conclusory. Id. at 1949–51. Second, the Court considers the
20 factual allegations "to determine if they plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief." Id. at 1951. If the
21 allegations state plausible claims for relief, such claims survive the motion to dismiss. Id. at 1950.

22 Plaintiff is representing himself *pro se*. Courts must liberally construe the pleadings of *pro se*
23 parties. See United States v. Eatinger, 902 F.2d 1383, 1385 (9th Cir. 1990). However, "pro se
24 litigants in the ordinary civil case should not be treated more favorably than parties with attorneys of
25 record." Jacobsen v. Filler, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364 (9th Cir.1986).

B. Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies

2 The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1996 (“PLRA”) provides that “[n]o action shall be
3 brought with respect to prison conditions under § 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a
4 prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies
5 as are available are exhausted.” 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) (2002). Failure to exhaust administrative
6 remedies is an affirmative defense and the defendants bear the burden of raising and proving failure
7 to exhaust. Jones v. Bock, 549 U.S. 199, 212-14 (2007). Proper exhaustion requires that the
8 plaintiff utilize all steps made available by the agency and comply with the agency’s deadlines and
9 other procedural rules. Woodford v. Ngo, 548 U.S. 81, 89-90 (2006). Proper exhaustion must be
10 completed before a complaint may be filed. Id. at 83-84. See Roberts v. Klein, 770 F. Supp. 2d
11 1102 (D. Nev. 2011). A nonexhaustion defense should be raised in an unenumerated Rule 12(b)
12 motion rather than in a motion for summary judgment. Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119 (9th
13 Cir.2003).

14 Defendants argue that Plaintiff failed to comply with the applicable grievance procedure and
15 did not exhaust his administrative remedies. Plaintiff argues that he was unaware of the procedure
16 articulated by Defendants and that Defendants do not offer any evidence that the procedure was in
17 effect at the time of Plaintiff alleged injury. Even if Plaintiff was correct that the policy came into
18 place later, he still does not aver that he exhausted his administrative remedies under the policy
19 which existed at the time of his injury. The Civil Rights Complaint form used by Plaintiff to state
20 his claims for relief specifically asks:

21 3) Have you attempted to resolve the dispute stated in this action by seeking relief
22 from the proper administrative officials, e.g., have you exhausted available
23 administrative grievance procedures? Yes No. If your answer is "No",
24 did you not attempt administrative relief because the dispute involved the validity
25 of a: (1) disciplinary hearing; (2) state or federal court decision; (3) state or federal law or regulation; (4) parole board decision; or (5) other:
_____. If your answer is "Yes", provide the following information.
Grievance Number _____.
Date and institution where grievance was filed _____.
Response to grievance: _____.

1 Plaintiff wrote "N/A" across the face of this question. Plaintiff's Amended Complaint lacks any
2 facts showing the required exhaustion of his administrative remedies. Accordingly, the facts alleged
3 in the Amended Complaint are insufficient to sustain a cause of action and the Motion to Dismiss is
4 granted.

5 C. Motion to Amend

6 Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2) instructs courts to give leave to amend pleadings "when justice so
7 requires." Plaintiff seeks to amend to his Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss by submitting
8 additional affidavits and argument that his complaint should survive, notwithstanding his failure to
9 plead exhaustion of his administrative remedies. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks leave to argue that he
10 was not aware of the grievance procedure and claims that Defendants were obligated to show that he
11 was notified of the grievance procedure.

12 The Ninth Circuit has never held that prison officials are obligated to show that a plaintiff
13 was made aware of the grievance procedure prior to raising a failure to exhaust defense. To the
14 contrary, several district courts in the Ninth Circuit have adopted the holding of other circuits that
15 "neither a lack of awareness of available grievance procedures nor a prison's failure to inform an
16 inmate of them excuses his failure to exhaust." Dillard v. Pierce County, 2011 WL 2530971, 3
17 (W.D.Wash. 2011); see also Gonzalez v. Penrod, 2009 WL 980782, *3 (C.D.Cal.2009); Albino v.
18 Baca, 2010 WL 883856, *4. Plaintiff does not offer facts showing that he exhausted his
19 administrative remedies in accordance with the PLRA. Amendment of the Opposition to the Motion
20 to Dismiss would be futile because Plaintiff's argument that he was unaware of the procedure is
21 unavailing.

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III. Conclusion

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT the Motion to Dismiss (#18) of Defendants Patricia Oliver and Cornelius Henderson is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT Plaintiff's Motion to Amend Response to Motion to Dismiss (#30) is **DENIED**.

DATED this 2nd day of February 2012.


Kent J. Dawson
United States District Judge